

Fifth Annual Report East-West Center

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1965

THE PAST YEAR can perhaps best be described as one of stabilization, consolidation, and steady progress.

Operating under the guidance of Acting Chancellor Thomas H. Hamilton, president of the University of Hawaii, and directed operationally by Deputy Acting Chancellor John M. Allison, the Center staff continued to build carefully an institution of international education dedicated to the interchange of cultural and technical knowledge and the increase of understanding among people.

Howard P. Jones, former United States Ambassador to Indonesia, was appointed permanent Chancellor of the Center. He assumed office at the beginning of the 1965-66 fiscal year.

The 1964-65 Congressional appropriation for the East-West Center was \$5,300,000. Of this amount, \$3,485,300 was for grants and \$1,814,700 for operations.

In February, United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk appointed nine men and one woman to the National Review Board for the East-West Center which will advise the State Department on matters pertaining to the Center. Members of the Board are: Governor John A. Burns of Hawaii, chairman; the Very Rev. Laurence J. McGinley, S.J., former president of Fordham University, vice-chairman; Dr. Hugh Borton, president of Haverford

College; Dr. Hung Wo Ching, chairman of the board of Aloha Airlines, Honolulu; Roy E. Larsen, chairman of the executive committee of Time, Inc.; Mrs. Mary Lasker, president of the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation; Otto N. Miller, president of Standard Oil Company of California; Dr. Logan Wilson, president of the American Council on Education; Francis Keppel, U.S. Commissioner of Education; and Dr. Charles Frankel, assistant secretary of state for educational and cultural affairs. The Board held its first meeting in Washington in May.

The Center's advisory body, the International Panel of Advisors, did not meet during the year. Members of that group are Detlev W. Bronk, president, Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research; Ralph J. Bunche, Under-Secretary of the United Nations; Gerald W. Fisher, former president of Bishop Trust Company, Honolulu; A. C. Joshi, vice-chancellor, Punjab University, India; Clark Kerr, president, University of California; Yoichi Maeda, professor of the humanities, University of Tokyo; Katharine E. McBride, president, Bryn Mawr College; Juan Salcedo, Jr., chairman, National Science Development Board, Philippines; and M. R. Chakratong Tongyai, Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Thailand.

Institute for Student Interchange

Largest of the Center's several institutes and programs, the Institute for Student Interchange has continued to refine and expand its program among graduate and undergraduate students from the United States and 25 countries of Asia and the Pacific.

During the past academic year there were 402 Asian and Pacific students and 154 American students studying under the sponsorship and direction of the Institute, bringing the total number undertaking studies since the inception of the Center in 1960 to 800 from Asia and the Pacific and 304 from the United States. Most of them have studied at the University of Hawaii.

Geographic origin of students last year was as follows:

Australia 6	Malaysia 11
Brunei 1	Nepal 7
Burma 4	New Zealand 4
Cambodia 4	Okinawa 13
Ceylon 4	Pakistan 22
Republic of China 30	Philippines 46
Fiji 15	Samoa, American 4
Hong Kong 3	Singapore 2
India 36	Thailand 24
Indonesia 22	Tonga 2
Japan 78	Trust Territory 10
Korea 41	Vietnam 8
Laos 5	United States 154

Most East-West Center students are seeking graduate degrees or are participating in graduate-level, non-degree programs; a few students are admitted to undergraduate work if it is impossible or difficult for them to receive such training in their own countries.

Scholastically ISI students continue to do well. During the 1964-65 academic year degrees were granted to 165 East-West Center students, 118 of them from Asia and the

Pacific, 47 from the United States. Included were five Ph.D.'s, 152 Master's degrees and eight Bachelor's degrees. This year's degrees bring the total since the beginning of the Center to 399, of which 310 have been granted to Asian/Pacific students and 89 to Americans.

Field Study continues to be a valuable part of the ISI program, for it helps broaden the scope of the educational experience of the students. Asian and Pacific students going to the mainland United States have an opportunity to visit or study at other institutions, attend professional meetings, meet Americans from all walks of life, and generally get a more complete picture of the United States and its people. Americans going to Asia and the Pacific have the opportunity to relate their academic knowledge to the countries or territories in which they are most interested and also enhance their Asian or Pacific language proficiency by conversing daily with native speakers.

The entire Field Study program has been strengthened through more detailed pre-departure orientation sessions, better reporting and evaluation systems, and simply more experience and knowledge of other institutions and areas and how they can benefit Center students.

American institutions in which students were enrolled for formal academic Field Study during the past year are as follows:

American University
Aspen School of Music
Brown University
University of California—Berkeley
University of California—Los Angeles
University of California—San Diego
University of Southern California
Columbia Teachers College

Columbia University
 Cornell University
 Fordham University
 Georgetown University
 George Washington University
 Harvard University
 University of Illinois
 Southern Illinois University
 Indiana University
 Iowa State University
 University of Michigan
 University of Minnesota
 University of New Mexico
 Michigan State University
 New York University
 Northwestern University
 Oregon Institute of Marine Biology
 University of Pennsylvania
 San Jose State College
 Stanford University
 Syracuse University
 Texas A & M
 University of Washington
 University of Wisconsin
 University of Wyoming
 Utah State University

During the same period, 73 American students completed or began Field Study in the following countries or areas:

Australia	New Zealand
Republic of China	Okinawa
Hong Kong	Pakistan
Japan	Philippines
India	Singapore
Indonesia	South Pacific
Malaysia	Thailand

Several new programs and techniques were introduced during the year affecting former, incoming, and future students.

The Evaluation and Alumni Liaison Office was established in November, 1964, to organize record-keeping procedures and to work closely with alumni who have already returned to their home countries, helping them keep in touch with one another, with the Center itself and with their professional fields of competence. The program also seeks to measure the impact of the East-West Center program on the students, their professions, and their countries. Alumni organization is moving forward with groups centered on

fields of study rather than geographic location only. Record systems have been established; contact made with the alumni, both by mail and personal visit; and the first alumni newsletter has been issued.

A group of 90 incoming students from Asia were the first to participate in a shipboard orientation program. The students' introduction to one another, to the Center and its programs, and to American customs took place during the two-week sailing from Yokohama to Honolulu. Given this more gradual adjustment period, without the confusion and distraction of arriving in the United States, getting settled in dormitories and beginning classes almost simultaneously, the group arrived in Honolulu with a good deal of *esprit de corps* and moved into the routine of the Center more smoothly than had previous groups. Although shipboard orientation was designed primarily to alleviate a temporary housing shortage, it proved to be extraordinarily successful and ISI plans to make it a regular part of the orientation program for Asian/Pacific students.

Another innovation late in the year was the enrolling of larger numbers of new grantees in the University of Hawaii's summer session which begins in late June. These students were recipients of 1965-66 grants, but began their education in the somewhat slower, more relaxed summer period. This not only gave them an early start on their academic programs, but also eased the transition into Center and University life.

Participants in the Junior Year at Hawaii program also began their grants during the summer, but theirs was not a slow, relaxed program. Begun only this year, the Junior Year Program brings 30 American students to the Center for intensive training in Chinese or Japanese languages. All of them have completed their sophomore year in college, all of them come from schools which do not offer Chinese or Japanese, all of them are recommended by their deans. During the summer they take an intensive language program equal to two years of study. During the

regular school year they continue language study and take related Asian area courses as well. At the end of the program, they return to their own colleges to complete their undergraduate studies. The purpose of this program is to increase interest in Asian languages and studies among undergraduates and to add to the country's supply of scholars with Asian language proficiency.

Plans were made during the year for a

similar program which will be introduced in 1966. The Language Teacher Training Program will be for well-qualified secondary school teachers from schools which do not offer Chinese or Japanese language courses. Participants in this program will undergo the same type of intensive training as the Junior Year students. When they have completed the course they will return to their high schools and establish Oriental language programs.

Institute for Technical Interchange

The Institute for Technical Interchange not only encourages the exchange of knowledge and skills among the people of Asia, the Pacific, and the United States, but also emphasizes the strengthening of existing institutions in Asia and the Pacific to help them upgrade their training systems and ultimately assume total training responsibilities.

Additionally, the Institute encourages technical interchange programs which meet specific regional needs, bringing people together so that they can solve their problems mutually. Field training programs are the forerunner to regional training centers which hopefully can be established soon.

Most ITI programs are conducted in cooperation with other agencies or governments, frequently on a shared-cost basis.

In short, the Institute is working to "put itself out of business" by helping people become self-sufficient and establish their own training programs.

During the year ITI programmed 277 participants for training in Hawaii and 943 for its 14 field training programs, making a total of 1,220 participants. Of the 277 participants in Hawaii-based training, 178 were funded through the Center and 99 through the sponsorship of the Agency for International Development (AID). The 943 participants in

field training were jointly funded by the Center and cooperating governments and agencies.

Among the major projects of the year were the following:

HEALTH AND MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

Medicine and Nursing—Twelve doctors and 13 nurses from the Marshall Islands, Saipan, Ponape, Palau, Tonga, Okinawa, Western Samoa, American Samoa, Yap, Rota, Truk, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Guam, and Papua-New Guinea came to Hawaii in two groups for periods of approximately four months each for in-service training in Honolulu hospitals and other health facilities. Emphasis was on learning current hospital practices and recent medical advances.

Hospital Administration—Six administrators from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands spent four months at the University of Hawaii studying in the Colleges of Business Administration and Nursing and the School of Public Health. They also spent a month at local hospital administrative offices.

Twenty-five Ryukyuan hospital administrators attended a 12-day course in Okinawa. This field training program provided them with current information on budget, supply, food service, maintenance, personnel, and

hospital records. Seminar and field experience techniques were employed.

Medicine and Surgery—A two-week program in Okinawa provided 40 doctors with information in pediatrics, internal medicine, obstetrics, gynecology, and surgery. Training consisted of ward rounds, case conferences, clinical conferences, surgery, and seminars.

Laboratory Technology—A visiting staff from Hawaii—including a microbiologist, a laboratory instructor and two practicing laboratory technicians—went to American Samoa to conduct a two-week training session for 11 participants from American Samoa, Western Samoa, and the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Environmental Sanitation—Two sanitation projects were completed, one in Hawaii and one at Moen, Truk District, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The Hawaii-based program was for advanced study in the areas of food sanitation, water supply, sewage and waste disposal, health education, and public health administration. The eight participants were from American Samoa, Truk, Yap, Saipan, Ponape, and the Marshalls.

Twenty-three sanitarians, five community development workers, and 20 teachers took part in a field training program, the first of its kind offered in the area. Fundamental information on the general subject of sanitation was shared through discussions, lectures, seminars, and inspection of facilities and villages. An additional 150 teachers participated on a part-time basis.

ECONOMIC, NATURAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Village Improvement—The largest and most comprehensive field training program—and one in which several ITI specialists participated—was the village improvement project in American Samoa. Object of the program was to redevelop two villages, Amaua and Auto, to serve as models for self-help programs in other villages. Key to the project was entire-village education in such areas as

elementary sanitation, improved agricultural methods, home and village beautification, and home improvement. The entire project was geared to encourage self-help. Five hundred persons participated.

Island Horticulture—Sixteen agriculturists, horticulturists, and botanists participated in a three-month Hawaii-based project developed to advance practical horticulture in island communities. Participants came from Japan, Saipan, Truk, Palau, Ponape, Okinawa, New Guinea, Western Samoa, American Samoa, Tonga, New Caledonia, Tahiti, and Hawaii.

Plant Quarantine Procedures—In cooperation with the Hawaii Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, ITI conducted a three-month program in plant quarantine procedures and techniques, a much-needed program in the Pacific area. Fifteen persons participated in the Hawaii-based program. They came from American Samoa, British Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Guam, the Marshalls, New Caledonia, Papua-New Guinea, Palau, Ponape, Saipan, Tahiti, Truk, and Yap.

Plant Pathology—Apia, Western Samoa, was the site of the plant pathology project, which involved 41 participants. The training was organized to provide both classroom and laboratory experience in recent advances in recognition of plant diseases and their control practices. Thirty-seven of the participants were from Western Samoa; others were from Okinawa, Fiji, Tonga, Cook Islands, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and Guam.

Extension Methods—In keeping with its guiding principle of teaching others to teach, ITI has done considerable work in training agricultural extension workers who conduct village education programs in the Pacific Islands area. One such project was conducted for 22 persons in American Samoa. The training is adapted from the self-help programs developed in the United States to bring about better living standards in rural areas through education.

Legislative Procedures—A team of Hawaii political scientists and legislative experts conducted an intensive workshop in Saipan for newly-elected members of the Congress of Micronesia prior to its opening session. Thirty-five legislators participated.

Printing Practices—The first printing plant in the Trust Territory was made feasible through a printing practices program for two men conducted in Honolulu. Working in local printing and graphic arts shops, they learned the techniques necessary to operate the plant.

Technical Theater Training—Two participants from the Department of Fine Arts, Bangkok, Thailand, completed a nine-month program in technical theater techniques at the John F. Kennedy Theatre at the East-West Center. They took part in the production of traditional dramas and musicals as well as contemporary American plays, and helped instruct dancers and provided technical advice for the production of the classic Thai dance drama, *Manobra*.

WOMEN AND YOUTH

Dietetics—Hospital dietitians are rare in the Pacific and those who do exist need refresher training. Such a four-month training program was held in Hawaii for 11 participants from Tonga, Indonesia, Ryukyus, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Cooperating were the Hawaii State Departments of Health and Education, the Hawaiian Electric Company, and the Hawaii Dietetics Association.

Teaching Tools and Techniques—A training program in visual aids which can be made from locally available materials and which will improve teaching techniques in Pacific area

schools attracted 16 participants. They were from Palau, Saipan, Marshall Islands, Ponape, American Samoa, Yap, Truk, and the Ryukyus.

Commercial Sewing—Refresher training for teachers of commercial sewing began late in the year. Clothing manufacture is a growing industry in the Pacific and qualified teachers are needed to train new employees. Fourteen women are participating in this project. They are from Guam, Yap, Tonga, Fiji, Truk, the Marshalls, Saipan, Palau, Ponape, Okinawa, and American Samoa.

EDUCATION

Teaching English as a Second Language—Learning English as a second language is important to the people of the Pacific, but to teach it effectively requires special training. Two projects in this area were conducted during the year, one in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the other at the College of Guam.

The four-week session in the Trust Territory attracted 64 teachers and supervisors. The Guam project helped the staff of the College of Guam's English Language Institute to improve its program. Emphasis was on testing, placing, and evaluating the students; constructing language laboratory materials; and devising other teaching materials. The two ITI specialists, along with the Guam English Language Institute staff, served 119 participants.

Language Laboratory Techniques—A two-week program on the use of language laboratories was conducted for 22 instructors at the College of Guam. This program, was related to Teaching English as a Second Language as well as to foreign language instruction.

Institute of Advanced Projects

The Institute of Advanced Projects, a center of research and publication devoted to mutual understanding, continued its two-fold program of exchange of persons and exchange of books. The primary focus of the Institute has continued to be on national development and Asian-Pacific-American relations.

Two persons were added to the growing group of subject-matter consultants in fields of development: Dr. Wilbur Schramm of Stanford University in communications and Dr. Milton Cowan of Cornell University in linguistics.

Senior Specialists—Each year the Institute brings to the Center for research, writing, and professional collaboration a group of prominent faculty members and professional personnel from Asian, Pacific, and American institutions of higher education, professional organizations, and government agencies. Efforts are made to draw together small groups of Senior Specialists in the same or related fields of study to provide a common ground for association and research. This program promotes mutual understanding through the further development of an international community of scholars and the discovery and exchange of knowledge most pertinent to furthering Asian-Pacific-American national development.

During the past year 37 senior specialists from 10 countries were in residence. In 1965-66, 44 specialists are scheduled to be in residence working in the areas of mental health problems in Asia and the Pacific, educational and national development, industrial relations, public administration and politics, economic development, and American-Asian cross-cultural studies.

Participating will be:

- DR. JOSE V. ABUEVA,
University of the Philippines (Philippines)
- DR. DONALD K. ADAMS,
Syracuse University (U.S.A.)
- PROFESSOR ABDUL H. ALAWI,
University of Peshawar (Pakistan)
- DR. GORDON W. ALLPORT,
Harvard University (U.S.A.)
- DR. ABE ARKOFF,
University of Hawaii (U.S.A.)
- DR. F. KENNETH BERRIEN,
Rutgers University (U.S.A.)
- MR. TAI SI CHUNG,
*Korean Federation of Education Associations
(Korea)*
- DR. F. HILARY CONROY,
University of Pennsylvania (U.S.A.)
- DR. FRANCIS E. DART,
University of Oregon (U.S.A.)
- MR. KAUSHAL K. DASS,
Government of Uttar Pradesh (India)
- DR. GEORGE W. ENGLAND,
University of Minnesota (U.S.A.)
- DR. LAWRENCE H. FUCHS,
Brandeis University (U.S.A.)
- DR. L. S. HARMS,
University of Kansas (U.S.A.)
- DR. HENRY C. HART,
University of Wisconsin (U.S.A.)
- DR. JAMES J. HEAPHEY,
University of Pittsburgh (U.S.A.)
- DR. BENJAMIN H. HIGGINS,
University of Texas (U.S.A.)
- DR. CHEN-CHIN HSU,
*National Taiwan University Hospital (Republic
of China)*
- MR. INAYAT-ULLAH,
Government of West Pakistan (Pakistan)
- DR. SHINKURO IWAHARA,
Tokyo University of Education (Japan)
- DR. ILTIJA HUSAIN KHAN,
Aligarh Muslim University (India)
- DR. B. S. KHANNA,
Panjab University (India)

DR. MARTIN LANDAU,
Brooklyn College, City University of New York
(U.S.A.)

MR. HAHN-BEEN LEE,
Yonsei University (Korea)

DR. ROBERT I. LEVY,
University of California (U.S.A.)

DR. FRANK LYNCH, S.J.,
Ateneo de Manila (Philippines)

DR. THOMAS W. MARETZKI,
University of Hawaii (U.S.A.)

DR. KENNETH L. NEFF,
U.S. Office of Education (U.S.A.)

DR. SABURO OKITA,
Japan Economic Research Center (Japan)

MR. DESMOND W. OXNAM,
University of Western Australia (Australia)

MR. MD. ANISUR RAHMAN,
University of Dacca (Pakistan)

DR. PHON SANGSINGKEO,
Government of Thailand (Thailand)

DR. YUJI SASAKI,
University of Tokyo (Japan)

DR. LEE SECHREST,
Northwestern University (U.S.A.)

MR. RISHIKESH SHAHA,
Kingdom of Nepal (Nepal)

DR. MIYOHEI SHINOHARA,
Hitotsubashi University (Japan)

DR. BERNARD S. SILBERMAN,
University of Arizona (U.S.A.)

DR. G. WILLIAM SKINNER,
Stanford University (U.S.A.)

DR. ALAN STOLLER,
Mental Health Research Institute (Australia)

PROFESSOR SHIN-ICHI TAKEZAWA,
St. Paul's University (Japan)

DR. SHOGO TERASHIMA,
Chikushi Hoyo Mental Hospital (Japan)

DR. RICHARD S. WHEELER,
University of Michigan (U.S.A.)

DR. ARTHUR M. WHITEHILL, JR.,
University of Hawaii (U.S.A.)

DR. POW MENG YAP,
Hong Kong University Medical School (Hong Kong)

DR. S. M. HAFEEZ ZAIDI,
University of Karachi (Pakistan)

International Development Seminars—International Development Seminars bring together scholars, administrators, and other specialists to focus on selected problems of developing societies in Asia and the Pacific area. Application of the social and related sciences to

contemporary economic, social, and political change is a primary purpose of these seminars. The orientation is international and cross-disciplinary.

"Communications and Innovation in Development Policy" was the topic of one seminar held during the year. Co-directors were Professors Wilbur Schramm of Stanford University and Daniel Lerner of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. With a group of 13 specialists in the field, they compared the development experiences of India, the Philippines, and mainland China. The report of this seminar is to be published by the East-West Center Press.

The annual International Development Fellows' Seminar was held under the direction of Professor Harry Friedman of the University of Hawaii's political science department. Fellows participating in this seminar also had an opportunity to observe the communications seminar and meet the participants.

International Development Fellows—International Development Fellowships, which combine the resources of the Institute of Advanced Projects with those of the Institute for Student Interchange in a cooperative program to encourage advanced study and research in the social sciences, continued to expand.

Fellowships are granted for pre-doctoral, doctoral, and post-doctoral work. Fellows are associated with other American universities or conduct research in Asia and make use of the staff and facilities of the Institute of Advanced Projects.

During the past year there were 27 fellows—21 pursuing graduate studies and six conducting graduate research. They were from the United States, Korea, the Philippines, Japan, India, Pakistan, Republic of China, Thailand, Indonesia, Western Samoa, Nepal, and Hong Kong.

Academic fields represented in the program included agricultural economics, anthropology, social psychology, applied linguistics, comparative education, political science, economics, communications, rural

sociology, public administration, sociology, journalism, international relations, geography, history, educational planning, industrial relations, and educational psychology.

Fellows have been associated with the following American universities during the year:

California, Berkeley	New York University
California, Los Angeles	North Carolina
Chicago	Oregon
Columbia	Oregon State
Cornell	Pennsylvania
Duke	Pittsburgh
Georgetown	Princeton
Hawaii	Purdue
Indiana	Stanford
Illinois	Washington
Michigan State	Wisconsin
Minnesota	

Special cooperative fellowship arrangements have been made with the Agricultural Development Council, Stanford University, University of Pittsburgh, and the University of Chicago.

East-West Center Press—During its second full year of operation, the East-West Center Press published 12 new titles bringing the total since the Press was established to 20. Sales of these 20 titles reached almost \$40,000, an increase of approximately 112% over the first year's sales.

Of the Press's three major programs—Imports, Exports, and Original Publications—Imports again dominated the list, as it did during the previous year. Of the 12 new titles, 10 were Imports and two were Original Publications. Although neither of the two planned export programs was begun during the year, sufficient progress was made to assure their beginning early in 1965–66.

Cooperation between the Press and Asia/Pacific institutions and publishers continued to develop during the year. Two volumes were published in cooperation with the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, and five volumes were published in cooperation with UNESCO's Center for East Asian Cultural Studies, Tokyo. Another publication was jointly published with the University of Tokyo Press.

Publications during the year were:

NEW ZEALAND: GIFT OF THE SEA
by Brian Brake and Maurice Shadbolt

FORMS IN JAPAN *by Yuichiro Kojiro*

HONG KONG AND WESTERN CULTURES
by Lo Hsiang-lin

A SHORT HISTORY OF KOREA,
Centre for East Asian Cultural Studies

*WAYS OF THINKING OF EASTERN PEOPLES:
INDIA, CHINA, TIBET, JAPAN
by Hajime Nakamura

EAST ASIA IN OLD MAPS *by Hiroshi Nakamura*

THE FORMATION OF MODERN JAPAN
by Kishisaburo Nakamura

INDUSTRIALIZATION OF JAPAN
by Ichiro Nakayama

BINODINI, *Sahitya Akademi*

WHO'S WHO OF INDIAN WRITERS,
Sahitya Akademi

*RYUKYUAN NAMES *by Shunzo Sakamaki, et al*

A STUDY OF LAND REFORMS IN UTTAR PRADESH
by Baljit Singh and Shirdhar Misra

* *Original publications*

East-West Center Library—The East-West Center Library, which specializes in Asian and Pacific material, continued to grow at a rapid rate during the year. Additions to the collection included 20,759 books, 3,991 reels of microfilm, 6,961 microcards and microfiche (micro reproductions in sheet form), and 1,164 periodicals and newspapers.

In addition, the library, through a cooperative arrangement with the University of Hawaii, has taken custody of an additional 80,000 volumes in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean purchased by the University prior to 1962. These books have been integrated into the East-West Center collection.

The library's hours of opening have been increased to 87 hours per week to accommodate the increasing number of East-West Center and University of Hawaii students and faculty seeking to use the facilities. Circulation increased to 16,459 volumes, a gain of 60% over the previous year.

The library has widened the scope of its collecting interests to include Afghanistan on the West and the Pacific Islands on the East.

Special projects were initiated to acquire books and prepare bibliographies for use by participants in 1966 conferences and seminars. A staff member was assigned to coordinate acquisition of materials required by incoming Senior Specialists, and the first number of a series of Occasional Papers, designed to make more widely known the resources of the library, was issued.

The periodical holdings of the library were incorporated into the new edition of the *Union List of Serials in Hawaiian Libraries*. The library also was instrumental in arranging the cooperative microfilm publications of *Hobbs' List of Southeast Asian Materials*.

Research Translations—The past year was the most active and productive year in the history of Research Translations. The program enjoyed a full complement of professional staff and was able to provide wider and more adequate professional coverage.

The department completed five book-length translations, 43 monograph-length translations, and two annotated bibliographies. It began work on two additional bibliographies and a *Dictionary of Indonesian Abbreviations*, and nearly completed the *English-English-*

Indonesian Dictionary.

In terms of production, the department issued 2,184 pages of material, plus three manuscripts for the East-West Center Press totaling 880 pages.

The department also continues to service the translation needs of other Center Institutes and Programs. Eight manuscripts by Asian Senior Specialists were edited and the department also undertook the task of indexing and checking the many foreign terms in the book *Ways of Thinking of Eastern Peoples* by Hajime Nakamura. Requests for translation assistance also came from State offices, Federal agencies and community organizations.

Reference Research and Information—Reference Research and Information continued to serve as liaison between the Institute of Advanced Projects and other units of the Center and to conduct research into topics and programs of interest to the Institute.

A major project was the preparation, in cooperation with Education and World Affairs, of a revised edition of *The International Programs of American Universities*, a publication of Michigan State University.



Ambassador Howard P. Jones, Chancellor-elect of the East-West Center, is greeted on arrival at the airport by EWC students.

Central Programs

Conference Program—The Center's Conference Program continued to grow in numbers of participants and in scope. Many of the year's conferences were sponsored by other organizations in cooperation with the Center.

The following Conferences were held at the Center during 1964–65:

Fourth East-West Philosophers' Conference, June 29–August 8, 1964. Sponsored by the University of Hawaii and supported by contributions of individuals and organizations in Hawaii.

Far East Executive Secretaries Conference, October 21–23, 1964. Co-sponsored by the U.S. Department of State and the East-West Center.

Japanese-American Teachers Project, November 1–4, 1964. Part of a three-month project for Japanese teachers supported principally by the Ford Foundation.

Seminar on Marine Blood Group Genetics and Serology, November 16–20, 1964. The fifth of the U.S.-Japan Cooperative Science Programs conducted in Hawaii. Co-sponsored by the National Science Foundation and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

Symposium on Cholera Research, January 24–29, 1965. Sponsored and supported by the National Institutes of Health in cooperation with the University of Hawaii and the East-West Center.

Seminar on Solar Physics, February 1–4, 1965. The sixth of the U.S.-Japan Cooperative Science Programs conducted in Hawaii. Co-sponsored by the National Science Foundation and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

Conference on Economic Planning in Southeast Asia, February 1–5, 1965. Principal co-sponsors were the Association for Asian Studies and the East-West Center, with additional support from the Asia Foundation, the National Planning Association, the Ford Foundation, Agency for International Development, and the Harvard-Wisconsin-California Consortium.

Conference on Subsistence and Peasant Economics, February 28–March 6, 1965. Co-sponsored by the Agricultural Development Council, Inc., and the East-West Center.

Seminar on Agricultural Curricula in Southeast Asian Universities, March 7–8, 1965. Co-sponsored by the Agricultural Development Council, Inc., the University of Hawaii, and the East-West Center.

Planning Meeting on Pesticide Research, April 7–9, 1965. The seventh of the U.S.-Japan Cooperative Science Programs conducted in Hawaii. Co-sponsored by the National Science Foundation and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

Public Personnel Association Conference, April 12, 1965. Co-sponsored by the Public Personnel Association of Honolulu and the East-West Center.

Conference on Seismic Seawave Warning System, April 27–30, 1965. Principal sponsors were the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO and the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

State-wide Faculty Advisors Conference, April 30, 1965. Co-sponsored by the Pacific and Asian Affairs Council, the State of Hawaii's Department of Education, the Dillingham Corporation, the University of Hawaii, and the East-West Center.

Planning Meeting on the Molecular Basis of Infectious Heredity, May 6–7, 1965. The eighth of the U.S.-Japan Cooperative Science Programs conducted in Hawaii. Co-sponsored by the National Science Foundation and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

Asian-American Women Journalists' Conference, May 24–28, 1965. Co-sponsored by the U.S. Department of State, Theta Sigma Phi, and the East-West Center.

Conference on Public Health Training and Education in Asian Countries, June 21–25, 1965. Principal co-sponsors were the China Medical Board, the Population Council, the University of Hawaii, and the East-West Center.

Office of Community Relations—The responsibility of the Community Relations Office is to promote good will between the Center and the Community and to act as liaison where needed. Some of the liaison is channelled through the Friends of the East-West Center, some through service clubs and organizations, some through the Pacific and Asian Affairs Council.

During the last year 8,000 people visited the Center on conducted tours; 7,300 people attended a four-and-one-half day exhibition in Jefferson Hall entitled, "Flora Pacifica"; 8,000 people were estimated to have attended a three-week exhibit, "Great Ideas of Western Man," lent by the Container Corporation of America; 560 free tickets were donated for plays, concerts, etc.; 700 people became members of the Friends of the East-West Center; 2,000 invitations to homes, concerts, etc., were issued through the office; and unknown hundreds of other invitations were issued directly to Center participants after initial contact had been established through the Community Relations Office.

The Friends of the East-West Center, through membership fees and special programs, raised \$11,869 for the benefit of the Center.

Public Affairs Program—The Public Affairs Program, which is charged with promoting understanding of the Center in 27 Asian/Pacific countries and the United States, showed continued progress in the areas of media relations and publications.

The outstanding Public Affairs activity of the year aimed at promoting understanding among journalists from East and West was

the Asian-American Women Journalists' Conference. First of its kind, this conference brought to the Center 19 writers and editors from nine countries of Asia and the United States to exchange ideas and information. Co-sponsors with the East-West Center were Theta Sigma Phi and the Department of State.

With just one publicity writer, nearly 300 news releases were prepared and distributed to almost 4,000 outlets in the United States, Asia, and the Pacific area. This provided sparse coverage in any one locale. Several staff-written, illustrated feature articles were published in magazines and Sunday supplements. A total of 2,300 photographs were produced for publicity, publications, exhibits, and public relations activities.

Writers, photographers, and broadcasters from all parts of the United States and from Japan, Republic of China, Thailand, India, Australia, Korea, New Zealand, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Great Britain, and Canada were personally briefed and assisted with information, interviews, and photography. Resulting publicity greatly enhanced the Center's information program.

A number of printed information publications were issued. Included were *East-West Center News*, the institution's bimonthly newsletter, annual report for 1963-64, student catalog, information folders in Japanese and Korean language versions, scholarship announcements and posters, and a variety of other graphic material.

The Public Affairs staff provided counseling regarding a variety of public relations projects and problems and coordinated Center-wide special events.